THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS. SOUTHERN NOBILITY-THE NEWSPAPERS-THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Prom Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17, 1861. How true it is that where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together! • The sons of Virginia, to their honor be it spoken, have alerays been willing to serve their country, if preserly remunerated for their services; and as there is a slight prospect of money being raised by allegal means in South Carolina for the next few weeks, the F. F. V.s have come to help dispose of it; some who are too old for active service, such as the venerable Ruffin, have merely come to give advice; a few have accepted commussions to stand behind the sandy fortifications; but by far the more numerous lot consists of the most seedy-looking sons of Esculapius that mortal eyes ever gazed upon. No less than fitty applications were made for the position of Assistant Sawbones on the now famous floating battery; a Mississippian, however, was the fortunate man, and the Virginians felt slighted and vexed. The position was itself of no great value, but then plenty of Bourbon has been placed on board; and should they come in collision with United States artillery, the surgeon would probably have an opportunity of seeing much service. Certainly not less than fifty of these aforesaid gentry are now lounging about the second-class hotels, waiting for something to turn up. It certainly is an il wind that blows nobody any good: and the quiet, respectable portion of the residents in the Old Dominion must certainly be rejoicing-internallyat having got rid of the four score of noisy B-bred, and impertinent individuals, who have so recently transferred their citizenship and affections to the Palmetto City. The Irish are also by no means backward in their offers to serve the State; the Chivalry consider that they are the best men to do the hard fighting, and have not been liberal in presenting commissions to their Celtic brethren; the only exception to this rule that I know of has been in favor of the son of John Mitchel, who has been appointed to a heutenantey. By the by, his worthy parent is the special correspondent of The Charleston Mercory in Paris. How have the mighty fallen! The man who was a "martyr" (quack) in the cause of the liberty of Old Erin is now in the

The t-legraph will have informed you that Gen. Jamison, President of the South Carolina Convention, has summoned that sagacious and cool-headed deliberative body to assemble in Charleston on Tuesday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution framed at Moulgomery. The breach between the Rhett and Memminger factions is daily becoming wider, and some loud talking may be expected; the tariff will be hard for some to swallow, but I think Jeff. Davis's action on the slave-trade question will be indorsed by all, though some pretended protest may be made, for the purpose of boodwinking John Bull. There is, however, one good purpose that may to some extent be served the meeting of the Convention at this time; if the members of it have any money left, they will be a godsend to Charleston storekeepers, for of all the miserable, heartbroken individuals in creation, they are the most pitiable; compelled by the chivalry to keep their clerks' salaries paid while they are soldiering on the island, having nothing to employ their own time, and with the knowledge that their credit is utterly ruined at the North, they are really deserving of a little compassion, especially as they are continually remeded by the inward monitor that they have been, to no small extent, the architects of their

pay of a sheet which is doing its very best to

ruin Constitutional Liberty on the American Con-

tineut, and erect a lawless and bloody despotism

og its ruins.

Some military individuals were last night discussing the recent revelations that have been made of the antecedents of ex-Senator Benjamin. Violent were the imprecations heaped upon the beads of men who had been so illiberal as to bunt ap youthful errors. Why were they not as charitable to poor Helper, who was only charged with one dereliction of duty, which he afterward bonorably equared? In his case a Southerner, with a "beart as big as a bullock's," thought it right to perjure hunself in an attempt to ruin his former friend.

Much has been said about the honor and nobility of Southern character, but from a protracted residence among them I must confess " I can't see it." Their principal characteristics, as for as I can judge, are unbridled license and lust; a fondness for whisky and tobacco, and a determination to hold on to niggers. The truth compels me say that colored gentlemen possess higher traits of character in Charleston than the majority of the gentlemen with white skins. They are certainly cleaner, more industrious, and more polite; and, besides, they are quiet and sober-two phases of character seldom found in their masters.

While speaking of the negro, I may state that I have lately investigated the reasons which have prompted negroes to volunteer in the State's service. As I expected, the inducements were to escape the lash of the owner, and avoid being suspected of disloyalty to their musters. The man who talks about the negroes, free or slave, having sympathy with their drivers, talks balderdash, and knows it. I am in frequent intercourse with intelligent colored men, who are looking, as indeed all their race are, to this struggle as the beginning of that end which shall secure to them the possession of their dearest

The newspapers here are existing upon sensations; some of them pay expenses. As to The Evening News, of which the redoubtable John Coningham is the proprietor, the eve of its departure is at band, The Courier and Mercury, having done their best to destroy the commerce of Charleston, must be content to live without adrtisement cocongats, and subsist upon the shells; they attempt daily to bolster up a circulation by exhibiting bogus dispatches from Washington in the evening, with the promise of find particulars in their morning's edition, but this game cannot last long my brethren.

Our friends are still sadly troubled about THE TRIBUNE correspondent, but not one of them has as yet even suspected me. I expect to stop here a little longer, and see a little more of the ins and outs of the slave system. When I have a good Union man who holds high office in the City Police Department, that no stone has been | impetus.

left unturned to unearth me; but there are & hundred or two of true American hearts, here in this very City of Charleston, who keep me posted in every move; there are at least a dozen men suspected who are as innocent as a new-born babe. The Viglance gentlemen are greatly exercised, too, about the spies of Mr. Kennedy. who, they are cogvinced, have hiding-places among them.

A curious case of mistaken identity occurred in a disreputable house the other night, and has just come to my bearing. A lanky individual, who certainly has a little of the "way down East" in his cut, was set upon by a party of ferocious military men belonging to the Southern army; he was told that he was the Yankee Abolitionist rascal they had been looking for. He was cut in several places, and robbed of a hundred and fifty dollars. The cream of the joke is that he was one of the F. F. Vs. spoken of above, who had come all the way to Charleston to enlist in King Cotton's service.

The Governor, who is getting very gouty, exhibited himself this morning at St. Michael's Church. His youthful wife is still in Texas, visiting her friends, and the old gentleman certainly looks as if he felt the want of her care exceedingly. He is socially one of the best of his class, though mentally he is not much above par. The preachers at St. Michael's are furious Secessionists, but intend to keep a long way from the

I have been intending to speak of the beautiful little Unitarian Church in Archdale street on several occasions, but it had escaped my memory. I only speak of it in order to compliment ministers connected with that body. I am happy to inform you that after scouring the whole North, the congregation were unable to find a pastor who would come down to make the worse appear the better reason," and they now listen to the teachings of a Methodist divine. This is highly creditable to the independence and bonor of the Umtarian clergy.

The Rev. Mr. Vandyke is to preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Meeting street, to-night. He seems to be in his element here. Cau Brooklyn do without him?

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18, 1861. The Rebels are growing suspicious at the delay in ordering Maj. Anderson to quit Fort Sumter. They think they smell a rat. Some do not hesitate to declare the belief that the whole thing is a disguise of a plan devised by Gen. Scott to reënforce the Major. This view seems to have been concurred in by Gen. Beauregard and Gov. Pickens; for the guards at the moute of the harbor have been doubled within the last few days. The men on the Islands are instructed to relax none of their vigilance, and everything is ordered with the idea that since an attempt to reënforce Fort Sumter may be made, it is best to proceed on the supposition that it will be.

There is not the least intention here on the part of any one to allow Maj. Anderson to leave the Fort in his own way, and in whatever condition he thinks best, but it will be insisted that the Fort shall be given up to the Rebels in its present condition. Particularly will the putting in execution of the idea of blowing up the Fort which has been suggested in some quarters, and which has considerably stirred up Beauregard, Pickens & Co., be objected to. It is now certain that, at the least, the Government will be required to stipulate that no attempt in disguise, or otherwise, to reënforce the Fort will be made, and that in all respects it shall be left intact, before Maj. Anderson will be suffered to leave. This will compel a recognition of the Rebel authority. In addition, it is not unlikely that the garrison will be required to strike their flag and march out as priseners of war. The Rebels have the power so to order, if they choose. They maintain, with Maj. Anderson, that, for upward of two months, Fort Sumter has been in a state of seige, as much so as it possibly could be, without bomof Maj. Anderson is purely and solely because that neither he nor his Government is strong enough to hold out longer. Why then, say they, should be not be required to surrender accord ing to the rules and practice of war! On military principles, says Gen. Beauregard, it must be so: if reasons of State exist for doing the thing in another way, Jeff. Davis must say so.

Besides, the Rebels say they have been at an expense of several millions to bring matters to the present pass, and that they ought to have something to show for it, either by way of record or semething more substantial. To allow Major Anderson to march out under his own flag and in his own way, would, under these circumstances, it is maintained, be humiliating. The Federal Government has been to no expense, and must yield this much.

Whether views and arguments like these will finally prevail, and Major Anderson be compelled to surrender his garrison as prisoners of war, and the Rebels thus gain a recognition at last, or whether he will be allowed to evacuate in the sense in which that operation is understood by military men, is for Jeff. Davis to determine.

Agents and members of New-York firms have recently been in this city prospecting with reference to removing here so as to take advantage of Jeff. Davis's tariff, and escaping the new Federal law. They have gone on to Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, &c. The truth is, Charleston is not an inviting point in all respects. In the first place, the taxes in this State for some time to come will be excessive, and will go far to offset any tariff advantages. The capriciousness, so characteristic of Caroliniaus, does not afford that assurance of stability which is the first demand of trade everywhere. Even now the idea and purpose exist in South Carolina of seceding from the new Confederacy, so that another revolution, at no distant day, is probable. These things are not inviting to capitalists. In other respects Charleston is not, on examination, an inviting point. Its harbor is the poorest one of any magnitude on the coast. To keep it open to ships of moderate draft constant dredging is necessary, and even then they are compelled to await the tide. By the way, shippers here are flattering themselves that they are soun to have the benefit of the \$30,000 appropriated at the late session of the Legislature, with the proviso that the money should not be drawn from the Breasury so long as Fort Sumter was held by the Federal

Government. Northern business men, of the class spoken of, do not remain long here, but proceed to Savannah, Mobile, &c. Those cities, and especially wite finished, I shall leave. I am informed by New-Orleans, are counting on large advantages, and claim already to have received considerable

this morning The Mercury gives it publicity, with the suggestion that their business here is to watch for any arms or ammunition that may arrive, for the purpose of spotting the houses in New-York that sell them. It takes but a match to set everything in a blaze here.

A dispatch from Mr. Secretary Memminger at Montgomery states that the Jeff. Davis tariff set which has gone forth as having been passed into a law, was only reported, and is expected to pass. Congress, however, has adjourned to the first Monday in May.

FROM MARYLAND.

GOV. HICKS'S LAST LETTER.

LAY SECESSION-HOMAGE TO VIRGINIA-RESUMP-TION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS-JEFF, DAVIS'S

From Onr Own Correspondent. BALTIMORE, March 20, 1861. Gov. Hicks is out in a letter to William Price, esq., claiming credit for refusing to convene the Legislature, and denying that he is a solicitant for office under Mr. Lincoln, either for h mself or his friends. Dear man, nobody but Secessionists ever denied him credit for refusing to bring the Legislature together, but it was not for any fear of the State being precipitated into rebellion by the popular voice, at any time; it was to prevent that bedy from violently deposing the Governor, which they would certainly have done, and lashing the public mind into a needless fury of excitement. As to the office question, the Governor's denial ought to settle it, but public opinion will have it, nevertheless, that he is making it a condition of peace with the Administration that his friend and pitcher, I. Bond Chaplin, now in the enjoyment of a State office of \$3,000 a year, should be appointed Naval Officer of this port. For myself, I think the Governor is above such a trick, notwithstanding a bystander assures me that he heard him threaten to call that bugbear Legislature together if Judge Blair went into the Cabinet; but my informant must have been mistaken, as the Judge went in and the Legislature is still out

The Laity Conference of the Methodist Episcopalians, at Staunton, have presented their ultimatum to the Preachers' Conference, sitting at the same place. It is in the true South Carolina bullying style. It goes in for instant Secession, and claims that the seceders are the legal M. E. Church, but if the Church North will abrogate the new Slavery rule and strike out of the Discipline all legislation on the subject whatever, and let the Baltimore Conference edit half the periodicals of the Church, why, then they will adhere, but if not, not. Some think the Baltimore Conference will not accede to the proposition. I think it will, sooner or later.

The Secession Committee of private gentlemen from Maryland have done homage to the Virginia Convention, and announced their intention and that of their friends to follow the lead of that body. The English of which is, our Secessionists are waiting for Virginia to find out what wrongs have been done to Maryland, and, if any, they are willing to enter the service of a foreign Government to avenge them. This deference to Virginia by these gentlemen has disgusted every true-hearted Marylander who stands on his own

The constitutionality of the act forbidding free negroes who go out of the State from returning, or free negroes from coming into the State temporarily, is about to be thoroughly tested, in the case of a free negress, who has given the bail required, until it is decided. Two of our ablest lawyers are retained in the case, Mr. John H. Thomas for defendant, and Mr. A. H. Pennington for the State. The case will necessarily go up to the highest Court. I take it for granted that the act will be sustained on the ground of the right of the State to use its police powers to the full extent, especially against Mr. Chief-Justice Taney's pariah race.

The Philadelphia banks having resumed specie payments, it is thought that ours will speedily follow suit. Exchange on New-York is now at par, and as soon as our heavy money-lenders can get their indorsements in satisfactory train, I take it resumption will be the order of the day.

The Baltimore Sun announced with a flourish of trumpets, this morning, Jeff. Davis's ult matum of the Cetton States as the condition of peace. It is the recognition of their independence by the United States! What will be the answer of the Administration to this demand, which, it is said here, has been formally made by Jeff. Davis's messengers, no one knows, not even Senators, who, not content with reticence, take especial pains to proclaim their want o information! The opposition find interpellations an uphill business. Mr. Simmons's declarations. however, yesterday, that the revenue would be collected at all points, and that the business of the country would be restored to its usual channels in six months' time, have given a new fillip to the hopes of our merchants.

FROM MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 18, 1861. How shall we deal with the Southern rebel lion? This is a question which vitally concerns the Republican party as well as the whole coun try. From and after the 4th of March that party became responsible for the government of the couptry, and the Administration at Washington is now charged with the solution of our grave national difficulties.

To the earnest patriot who loves freedom a well as his party and his country, and who has read history aright, it seems strange that there should be any halting or hesitation as to the policy which should be pursued by the Cabinet at Washington. Since the world began, treason was never placated by cowardly conciliation nor open rebellion against lawful government conquered by the kindness of compromise and concession. No Government was ever worth a straw which could not and did not assert its supremacy over all refractory and insurgent elements the very moment they made their appearance. Authority defied is soon no authority at all, and

It has been poised about for some time past | atoned for by the vigorous and energetic use of that New-York detectives were in this city, and the very uttermost power of the Government to assert its authority over its own, and to put down treason and rebellion. This is the feeling that burns in the bearts of the loyal Republicans of Michigan, and, if needed, our arms shall attest the depth of our attachment to the Union and our loyalty to the Government. C. S. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VOICE OF A PATRIOT. ndence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1861. In a crisis like the present, when the navy and army have exhibited so many apostate sons, it is cheering to find such loyalty to the union as is indicated by the following extract from a pritate letter of Commedore Montgomery, Flag Officer of the Pacific squadron. It will be remembered that this gallant officer was the first to raise the American flag on the Pacific, and subsequently lest two sons in the war with Mexico. As a patriot, an officer, and a gentleman, he is sans peur, sans reproche, et sans tache. Commodore

Montgomery says: "I honestly believe, under an all-wise Providence, that great and permanent good to the Union, under our present glorious Constitution, will result from our present agitation. I glory in the patriotic course pursued by Major Anderson. For my own part, knowing and baving acknowledged no obligation but that which I solemnly swore to the Constitution and Union, nearly fifty years ago, it would indeed be bumiliating to be now reduced to the position of being a citizen of a seceding section of our country, and while two stars and stripes of our proud flag shall be found together, I shall adhere to it with my whole heart, affection and de-

"I have great hopes in the wisdom, patriotism, and trong sense of Mr. Liucoln (who may by an all-wise Providence have been reared for the present crisis in our history). That the Union will endure, and arise from her present difficulties in greater strength and permanency-I will say in greater glory than ever-I fully believe."

THE RECENT VOTE IN TEXAS. The Austin Gazette prints the official return of the recent vote for Secession, as follows:

825 212 Kaufman. 101 Luvacs 170 Liberty.... 87 Limestone. 15 Live Oak ... McLenran 84 Marion Red River topkins. 15 Tetal vote.....41,660 12,172

Jackson 147
Jackson 7:45
Majority for secessi

A WIFE'S ACCOUNT OF HER HUSBAND'S MURDER. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.

Mary Crawford, wife of the William H. Crawford who was hung in Texas last Summer, has published in The Waseca (Minn.) Citizen the following story of the tragedy. Hundreds of innocent men have been murdered by the nigger-whipping devils of the South, upon as baseless grounds as here set forth; but no account of their fate has been given except the whitewashing color of excuse for their hellish work.

MRS. CRAWFORD'S ACCOUNT. At the request of my friends, and in justice to the memory of my husband, the following facts are pub-lished:

My husband, Wm. H. Crawford, was the son of the late Capt. Wm. Crawford My husband, Wm. H. Crawford, was the son of the late Capt. Wm. Crawford, a well-known ship-master of Bath, Me., from which city we came West in 1804, and lived in this State, part of the time at Faribault, and part of the time in Wassea County, during the years 1856, '57, and '58. The bad ecasons of those years for farmers, and the depression in business, with the tavorable reports we heard of Texas, caused us to emigrate to that State in the Fall' of 1859, in company with the families or J. C. York of Wassea County, Dr. Williams of Rice County, and several young men.

After three munits of such traveling and bardst ips as rioneers only experience, we reached Texas, and as pioneers only experience, we reached Texas, and stopped at the small town of Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., all except Williams, who stopped about 45 miles this side. Here we intended to remain till Spring, and eide. Here we intended to reason the Leg-then go in ther west, where it was exposted the Leg-islature of the State would do at a large tracts of land wished to mak to the settlers, and where my busband wished to mak a farm and commence stock raising. But in the Spring the Indians were very treublesome on the frontier, and we concluded to remain here until Fall. Meanwhile, my husband attended to his own business, and worked hard, seldom having a day's leisure, except and we concluded to remain between the man seam-wisher, my husband attended to his own business, and worked hard, seidom having a day's leisure, except Sundays. In the Winter he worked with his team, and in the Spring he was employed in Mott's saw-mill until the water became too low to run it, when he took a job of building a stable for a lawyer named Fowler. As soon as he had fluished it, he hauled a load of drugs and medicines to Dallas (about 40 miles from Fort Worth), for a Dr. Peake, and returned home the 16th of July last.

I am thus particular, in detailing these facts to show that, in-stead of spending his days leating, gambling, and carousing, as many d'd there, or being engaged in any pursuit that would give reason for public senti-ment against him, my husband was all the time at some legitimate business; providing means to sustain his family and carry out his plans for their future welfare. No man was ever more devoted to his family, and one of his dearest hopes was to be able to help his children

No min was ever more devoted to his family, and one of his dearest hopes was to be able to help his children to a liberal education.

Before going to Dallas he received a letter from Williams relative to going to find locations to move to in the Fall, thinking by that time the Indians would be driven off, troops having gone out for that purpose; and he was dully expecting Williams to go with ham. Among those who went against the Indians were three of the young men who went there with us. About this time he received a letter from one of them—Guiliam—requesting him if he moved away before their this time he received a letter from one of them—Guilliam—requesting him if he moved away before their
return to leave some marks on the route we west, so
they could find us; and another letter from a friend in
Independence, Missouri, who had just arrived from the
East. In this letter was a sentence to this effect: "I
have the pistols safe in my trunk." These pistols
were four Colt's revolvers that my busband had sent
for, in the Spring, to his brother-in-law, the Hon.
B. M. Prescott of East Boston, Mass., as by so doing
he could get them at factory prices, and they are very
ligh in Texus. The three young men who joined the
troops were each to have one of them, but there was
no chance to send them so soon as was expected.
These letters appeared to have been opened.
On the evening of the 16th of July, after we were in

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On the evening of the 16th of July, after we were in bed, some one knocked at the door. It proved to be a negro slave—belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand of the country, the great mass of the Republicans of Michigan ardently desire our National Administration to pursue a wise, but rigorous and unflinching line of policy. No compromise with traitors; no conciliation with armed rebels—is their motto. If Sumter must go, so be it; but let that great humiliation be our last; Let it be promptly

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On the evening of the 16th of July, after we were in bed, some one knocked at the door. It proved to be a negro slave—belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some bacon that, he said, belonged to himself sell some bacon that, he said, belonged to himself some becon that, he said, belonged to himself some bed by an error was to sell some bacon that, he said, belonged to himself some bed, some one knocked at the door. It proved to be a negro slave—belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some bacon that, he said, belonged to himself some bed, some one knocked at the door. It proved to be a negro slave—belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some bacon that, he said, belonged to himself some bed, some one knocked at the door. It proved to be a negro slave—belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some belonging to Turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves. His errand was to sell some belonging to turner, who was a merchant of the place, and owned about 40 slaves

nothing and gave him a hulf-dollar. The clave then nothing and gave him a balf-dollar. The slave then said he had got into trouble, and wanted him (my husband) to help him out of it. He had whipped a young shave, he said, and his overseer tried to whip him, but that he had instead whipped his overseer, and his master was going to sell him for it. He had lived in the family always, and did not want to be sold out of it. My husband told him that he was acquainted with his My heaband tool him to be a fine man, who would master, and thought him to be a fine man, who would treat him no worse than he deserved; that he had better go home about his business, as he could not help him; if he did it would be a hanging matter. Upon this the

the did it would be a langing matter. Open that sellive went away.

Up to this time no one had intimated to my busband that he was in the least personal danger from any cause, or that he was suspected of being an Abollido ist. He knew there was a strong prejudic against people from the Northern States, and when on errands to the stores he was sometimes drawn into discussing the comparative power and resources of the North and South, and on such occasions could but defend the North against misrepresentation. Several times he came home to his misrepresentation. Several times he came home to bis books for authority to support his arguments. At all these times he was careful to avoid saying anything improper concerning Slavery, and he never had anything to say or do with slaves, more than his business ande necessary. In politics, he was, and always had been, a Democrat. We were much disappointed with both the country and society there. The wealthiest and most intelligent people were pr. ipally slave-holders, and they held but little intercourse with the others, who were generally the poorest, most ignorant holders, and they held but little intercourse with the others, who were generally the poorest, most ignorant and degraded whies. Men went about wearing pistols and bowie-knives openly, and it was a common thing to hear of a man being shot without any notice being taken of it by the authorities.

being taken of it by the authorities.

On the morning of the 17th of July, my husband, with our two boys, one seven and the other five years of age, took his team and went about half a mile from town for a load of sand. About 124 o clock the boys came back and told me they were afraid their father had been shot. They said that just as they were ready to start for home, three men—Mr. Turner, his overseer, and another—came np, with revolvers under their arms. Their father spoke to Turner, calling him by name, when immediately Turner charged him with promising to help one of his slaves to run away. Their father denied it, saying be did not think that of him (Turner)—accusing rim of such a thing. They then wanted him to go with them, saying they wished to talk more about it, or something to that effect, and telling the boys to take care of the team until they came back. He went with them ever a hill, and was soon out of sight. The boys then went on a hillock near by, and shortly after saw their father running toward them, then turn and run in another direction, until again out of sight. In a few moments they heard the report of a gan or pistol. They then went back to the wagon and waited an hour or more, but no one appearing, they came home. I started on with them at once to try to find my husband, hoping if they had shot him that he might not be dead, and that I could save him. We had gone but a little way, when we met some men who told us he was hung.

They took me back to the place we had been fliving in. My grief, my indignation, my misery, I have no words, no desire to describe. The body was not brought to me until night, and only then by the direction of Capt. Dagget, a son-in-law and partner of Turner, who had been a friend to my husband, and was the only man of any inthence who dared to befriend me. He had been away from home, and did not return until after the murder had been done. He denounced the act, and said they bad killed an innocent man. On the morning of the 17th of July, my husband,

return until after the murder had been done. He denounced the act, and said they had killed an innocent
man.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given, with the editorial remarks, as published in The
Fort Worth Chief:

Man Hunn, On the 17th lost was found the body of a
man by the name of Wm. H. Crawford, suspended to a prean
tree, about three-quariers of a mile from town. A large number
of persons visited the body during the day. At a meeting of the
citizes the same evening strong evidence was addicted, proving
him to have been an Abolitioniat. The meeting indorsed the sothou of the party who hour him. Below we give the vericit of
the jury of inquest:

"We, the jury, find that William H. Crawford, the decased, came to his death by being hong with a grass rope tied
around his neck and expended from a pean intoh, by some person or persons to the jurors unknown. That he was hong on the
17th day of Jury, 1600, between the hours of 9-docks a m., and
i o'cleck p. m. We could see no other marks of violence on the
person of his decased."

"At a sing and respectable meeting of the citizens of Tarrant
County conveced at the Town Itall, at Fort Worth, on the 13th
day of Jury, 1600, pursant to previous notice, for the purpose of
the constry against the machinatives of Abolism incendiaries,
J. P. Alfind was called to the chair and J. C. Forrell was appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting reamfor devising means for defending the lives and property of citizens of
the constry against the machinatives of Abolism incendiaries,
J. P. Alfind was called to the chair and J. C. Forrell was appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting was arplained by Col. C. A. Harper, the following preamble and recintrins was manimously adopted."

"We have a proper of the secret was appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting was arplained by Col. C. A. Harper, the following preamble and recintrins was manimously adopted.

"We have a prove of the secret and proper of or one of them,

itionists, and to secure the lives and property of our cancers, be it

Accolored, That we indorse the action of those who hung WH. Crawford in this county on the 17th inst., convinced as we
are, from the evidence upon which he was hung, that he richly
deserved his fate.

Heavired, That a Central County Committee be appointed by
the Provident, consisting of seven citizens, whose duty it shall be
to appoint such committees in every precise in the county,
which sub-committees shall confer with and report to the Central
Committee the names of all suspected persons in their precibets,
which persons shall be dealt with according to the pleasure of the
Canara Committee.

Committee which persons shall be dealt with according to the precise which persons shall be dealt with according to the precise of the meeting hereby pleaded. Resolved, That the members of this meeting hereby pleaded themselves to support said Central Committee in the discharge of their duty in dealing with abolitionists and increditaries.

JAMES P. ALEGED, Chairman.

J. C. TERRELL, Secretary
The Central Committee hereby polified all persons connected
the Central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all persons connected the central Committee hereby polified all The Central Committee hereby notified all persons connected with or boilding Abouthous semiments, to leave the e-untry forthwith, or they may possibly have cause to request countries.

—and this was all that was ever published there to show the justice of the act. On the 18th his body was buried by the roadside! I have asked, in vain, for permission to have it buried in the village grave-yard. After the body was brought in, three nen came and said they had been appointed to examine our letters and private papers. They searched through the writing-desk, book-case, trunks, and everywhere-that they thought letters or papers might be concaded. When they were leaving I asked them if they had found anything. They answered, "Nothing but letters of friendship."

Immediately after the murder, a dozen stories were circulated to prove that he was an Abelitionist, all of which I knew to be failed. One was that he was connected with the barning of the town of Dallas which happened two weeks before; when it was well known that he was at home. Another was that he had sent for revolvers to distribute among the slaves. That sentence in the letter from Independence gave rise to this story. For that letter, together with the one from Guillium had been opened in the post-off se before we received them. And occause Guillium's letter tappened to be mailed from one of the adjusting towns, and the writing so had they could not make it all out, they charged that it was from a conspirator. But the principal story was that he had promised to help the negroun away who had come to sell us the baren; that he had shown him the north star and told him if he would steal two horses and come there the next night, he had snown him the north star and told him if he would steal, two horses and come there the next night, he would go with him and show him the way eff. Capt. Dagget, afterwards, told Dr. Williams that at first the negro told the same story that my husband told me, but that upon being charged by his master with lying, and whipped severely, he made the other statement. Far-thermore Capt. Dugget said that he had been sent thereto try my husband, and that if he had gone to Turner the next morning and told him of the above. Turner the next morning and told him of the slaver being there, he would not have been harmed. I feel sure that Turner was the chief murderer, for

I feel sure that Turner was the chief murderer, for my boys had seen him often in town, and described him to me perfectly. I sent for him to come and see me, I whathed to confront him with my boys, and if he showed signs of guilt to shoot him down. I had a pistol loaded for the purpore. But he would not come near me. I went to his store to see him, but when he saw me enter he skalked into an adjoining room, and did not show himself again. I was told if I wished to get away safely I must keep my tongue still. But I should not have come away without an attempt of the lives of those three fiends, had it not been for the consideration of the weifare of my four children, the youngest of whom was less than a year old. I remained there a week, stopping with Mr. York's family. The house we had lived in was rested to another t-mant, and as I did not get ready to keave the town within a day or two of the time I expected to go, my things were put out of doors and left so one night, or until I came away. Capt. Dagget found a man, belonging in kaness, to drive my team for me as far as Independence, which place we reached after a long and wearisome journey. Our horses, for the want of water and fresh grass, would not bave lived through it, but for our meeting with occasional help from teams along the road; as it was, they were so reduced that I along the road; as it was, they were so reduced that I along the road; as it was, they were so reduced that I ndependence. boys had seen him often in town, and describ

Copt. Dagget gave me \$20, which, with what I had Caps. Dagget gave me \$20, which, with what I had, enabled me to reach Minnesota once more, where I felt sure I should find both friends and sufety. I have not been disappointed. Mr. York and Mr. Williams have both been obliged to leave Texas with their families. The former is in lowa, the latter in Missouri. Upon arriving at Wilton I learned that my husband's cousin, the editor of The Citizen, had mailed his peper to us regularly all the Spring and Summer, but we only received the first number; the others must have been detained at the Post-Office. It being a Republican paper was, perhaps, what first directed suspicious against my husband. A few days before I left Fost Worth I got two letters from the Post-Office, both open.

Since I arrived at Wilton I have been treated with much kindness and generosity by the people of this vicinity, for which I pray that Heaven may bless them, and preserve them from afflictions so bitter as mine. GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS.

-The foll-wing is an extract from a letter writte by the wife of a farmer in Golumbia Co. N. Y.: The giving up of Sumter is a dreadful thing. I feel like withdrawing from the Union of cowards at the North. There is no manhood left in it. The Southern opinion of at that we are a contemptible people, is nearly just. Like hers withdrawing from a cowardly roosier, we women ought to fice southward from our tionid and mercenary lovers.

-We noticed a few days ago, says The Norfulk Heraid of Saturday, that a Palmetto flag had been hoisted at Ferry Point, and that the citizens of that goodly little place were quits jubilant over it; so much so as to lead one to this, that the Point, like Hardy County, had determined to secede and attach herself to some European power. But yesterday, like the "tide in the attairs of men," a reaction must havetaken place, as we learn that the stars and stripeswaved maje-tically from a staff erected by some Unionloving citizens of that oniet and amiable little spot.

-The "Tredevar" Works of Richmond are driving a busy and thriving traffic with the seconded States. which derive their supplies of heavy cannon, ordnance, &c., almost exclusively from that source. In addition to the scores of "Colombiads" which have been sent-from that celebrated foundery to South Carolina and Alabama, we notice the passage through Atlanta, or. Taureday night last, of eix 6-inch Cotombiads en reade to Savannah. The Atlanta Confederacy says they complete the first installment of seventy-five similar guns of different caliber, ordered by the States of Georgia and Alabaum.

- Among the direful infernal machines just invented in Cowondom, a Montgomery paper notices the "St. James Torpedo," or Bombshell. So suggestive is in. of destruction, that it almost "barrows up the soul" to look at it. The shell is clongated in form, containing two chambers for the purpose of conveying the combustible contained in a common shell, in connec-tion with a burning fluid, which is so rapid and destructive in its character, that water will have no effect. upon it. It is so arranged that the explosion will net take place until the beaviest end of the stell strikes against something, a percussion cap being placed upon invention of Mr. H. L. St James, of Mobile.

-The Montgomery Confederation says: The seve ral departments of the Government are organized, or are preparing to complete their organization. The President is fortunate in having surrounded bimseld with a body of statesmen, distinguished not only for their ability, but for their purity of character; and they seem to be working men. The activity which was observe in the departments premises well for the advancement of public business.

-The Memphis Acalanche says there is a plan on foot to divise the State of Arkansas.

We have been awars, for several days, of the deep-

scated feeling among the delegates from Southern and Eastern Arkaneas, to divide from the other portion of the State if the State does not separate from the dominion of Abraham Lincoln. The pread spirits when know no such word in their vocabulary as "vascalage," are bent upon relieving themselves from any such degradation. The following dispatch from Lintle it at received yesterday afterneon from a highly respectible source, confirms the formidable existence of such source. purpose:

purpose:

LITTIE BOCK, March 11, 1861.

TO E. A. APPERSON & Co.: Nothing done yet cropestions to foun a new State of Southern and Eastern Arkanses and Westlemesser, with Memphis as the capital. Send this to Avalanche.

—The Hott. C. A. Wickliffe addressed the citizens of

Nelson County, Ky., on Monday. He said he was opposed to coercion, and that he indorsed the Peacengrese resolutions. If he had been President bewould have ordered Gen. Twigge to have been shot. He has no sympathy for seveding States. He would vather go anywhere else than into a Southern Con federacy.

-We clip the following from The Tuscumbia North Alabamian .
Our neighbor of The Constitution rather petially

Our neighbor of The Constitution rather petially suggists that if the editor of The A'abamian is not satisfied with the government of the new Confederacy be had butter leave it. If all were to leave who are distatisfied, we lear the balance would soon have believe or do worse, for they would have few left on whom they could sately rely for sali-protection. It is a remarkable fact, and why it is so we know not, that the substantial, physical force of the country—the hard-sted, hard-working men everywhere, who are expected to do all the fighting when their country calisates, from the beginning, apposed to the ordinance of Secession, and are becoming daily more and more dissatiated with it. For a while they were disposed to that measure, the muttering thanders of their indignation cannot be longer suppressed.

The Baltimore papers publish a letter from Baltimore papers

-The Baltimore papers publish a letter from a young Baltimorean at Castle Pinckney, Charleston, who has become disgusted with soldiering. He says: We are treated worse than negroes here. We de b't. get enough to est, and what we do get is of the coarscet and most common description." A good many young gentlemen who now talk glibly of fighting will fare. Second joints and tenderloins are scarce in camp, and not over soft is the bed the soldier has to stretch his legs upon; that is, if he can find them after the battle.

-The debate occurring in the Montgomery Congress on the presentation of the Louisiana ordinance giving up the money to the central oligarchy is one of the richest specimens of Pick wickianism-repecially the portion of it spoken by Mr. Withers of South Carolina, in compliment of Louisiana's disinterestedness in ac generously declining to appropriate to her own aserthe stolen treasure. Such self-acrifice and patriotis generosity, according to Mr. Withers, was hardly ever before heard of, though the money was stolen.

-The New-Orleans True Delta has the following

development of a new trouble:
"The new law of the Confederate States, requiring stembbars for foreign parts to take out clearances, we disto effect yesterday, and created no little existement and comment on the wharf. The most important feature of it seems to be the fee which the Custom-House officials never fail to exact. The boats which found thanselves compelled to obey this new inglet regulation vesteriny were the Hannabal, Col. Remott, and T. Twickel for St. Louis, the Peytona for Louisville, and the Fra No. 7 for Camdon.

-The Jackson Mississippian continues its remon strances against the arbitrary power assumed by Jeff.

strances against the arbitrary power assumed by Jeff.
Davis and his followers. We quote:

"It is the right of the people to decide whether or not they will live under the Constitution which is being provided for them by the body in sussian at Montgomery. At it is not their right to do so, then the theory that they are the source of all power, and should govern themselves, is a vague abstraction, incapable of application, and invented to delad them. It will not do te say that in voting for separation from the Union they arranged the terms of confederation with other States, or prescribed the plan of future government. That would be a falcilication of history which no same man will venture to be guilty of. There is no way of evading the premises we have assumed; hence the conclusion at which we have arrived is unavoidable, viz: That the Constitution for the perminent government, before Masser's pp. becomes a party to the compact, must be submitted directly to a vote of the people of the State. If it is not done, the question of the right of the people to form their own Government may require practical solution before the new order is utilly established. They will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they have had no hond increating."

—We learn that an affray occurred in Texana, Jack—

-We learn that an affray occurred in Texana, Jack son County, on Wednesday, 6th inst., between Mr. Woolfolk on one side, and Messrs, C. M. Flournoy and R. S. Flournoy on the other. Several shots were exchanged with effect, the first named gentleman being killed and the elder Flournoy severely wanded. The Flournoys were aire ted, and upon exan inition before Judge Jones were admitted to bail in bond of \$5,000 and \$10,000. The Grand Jury being in section at the time, a bill of indictment for murder was returned against the Flournoys.

- The New-Orleans Bee has the following compli-

mentary notice of the Republicans:

The Black Republicans are a cowardly set after all. They have not the courage of their ewin convictions. They tamper with principles. Loathing Slavery, they are willing to incur almost any sacrince rather han surrender the Border States. Appearances indicate their disposition even to forego the exquisite deligh of sending fleets and airmles to make war on the Course-rated South, rather than run the risk of forfeiting the allegiance of the frontier Slave State. We see by this how hollow and periddious is their policy, and how helps.